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# PUBLIC LEDGER.

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION.  
Fifteen Cents Per Week.  
NO. 132.

By Whitmore & Co.  
VOL. V. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, 1868.

**PUBLIC LEDGER.**  
PUBLISHED  
EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY.  
E. WHITMORE AND F. A. TYLER.  
Under the firm name of  
**WHITMORE & CO.,**  
No. 13 Madison Street.

The Public Ledger is served to city subscribers by faithful carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable weekly to the carriers. By mail (in advance): One year, \$15; six months, \$8; three months, \$4; one month, 75 cents. Newsdealers supplied at 25 cents per copy. Communications upon subjects of general interest to the public are at all times acceptable. Selected manuscripts will not be returned. **RATES OF ADVERTISING.** First insertion—100 per square. Subsequent insertions—50 per square. For One Week—2.00. For Two Weeks—3.50. For Three Weeks—4.50. For One Month—7.00. Displayed advertisements will be charged according to the space occupied, at above rates, there being twice as much of solid type to the inch. Notices in local column inserted for twenty cents per line for each insertion. Special Notices inserted for ten cents per line for each insertion. To regular advertisers we offer superior inducements, both as to rates of charges and manner of displaying their favors. All advertisements should be marked the specific length of time they are to be published. If not so marked, they will be inserted for one month and charged accordingly. Advertisements published at intervals will be charged One Dollar per square for each insertion. All bills for advertising are due when contracted and payable on demand. All letters, whether upon business or otherwise, must be addressed to **WHITMORE & CO.,** Publishers and Proprietors.

The Southern Eagle has succeeded the Courier at Water Valley, Miss., and is edited by Mr. Yowell.

White gunpowder is now manufactured in France, which leaves no trace in the gun. It is highly spoken of in French military circles.

The Legislature of Missouri proposes to punish by fine and imprisonment parents who neglect to send their children to school at least four months in the year.

Deputy United States Marshal R. E. Cain, of Nashville, was recently robbed of seven hundred dollars at the house of his father-in-law, Dr. J. B. Armstrong, in McMinnville.

Professional tramps, who lodge at the station house in Springfield, Mass., are required, in such to their disgust, to pay for the lodging by sawing wood for two hours the next morning.

At Dresden, in what are known as the Green Vaults, among the curiosities are a necklace of diamonds, valued at \$750,000, and a single green diamond, worth half a million more.

The official report to the House of Representatives of the expenses of the investigating committee, gives the whole sum paid for these committees this season, up to the 6th of January, at \$49,569.85.

The Mobile Advertiser and Register, and Times and Telegram have been consolidated under the name of the Register. Mr. G. W. Clark has retired from the Register.

The sales of goods by wholesale and retail dealers, auctioneers and commercial brokers in New York State during the year 1867 amounted to \$4,116,981,130, of which sales amounting to \$3,313,618,068 were effected in New York city.

The latest intelligence from the frontier is to the effect that the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians are becoming very troublesome. Cavalry scouts at Fort Phil Kearney have recently had two fights with them, and killed several of them, and recaptured over fifty stolen government horses and mules.

At Cape Cod the newspapers do not have a very exalted opinion of mythological lectures. One of them speaks of a recent lecturer on this subject in a rather contemptuous way: "He had but little book learning, and rather dispirited; it is possessed of an abundance of cheek, and his pronunciation of many words is wrong."

The New York Mail says the color of dresses is to be a pale green, and the petticoats are to be worn longer than last year, but are to be raised by numerous flock straps, held by chains of ebony fastened to the waist by steel locks. Large and heavy brass rings are to be suspended by chains from the waist band.

This declaration in favor of Irish nationality, and the repeal of the union with Great Britain, issued by Dr. O'Brien, and the clergy of Limerick, is meeting with great favor, even from Protestants, in Ireland. On a fixed day it is to be signed by the people in every parish in Ireland, and sent as a national memorial to Parliament.

Some great success, it is stated, has followed the efforts to recruit the Papal army, that it is reported from Rome to be in serious contemplation to make the force so large that whenever Italy finds itself at war with a neighboring power, Rome can assume the offensive and enlarge its borders. This is asserted by the journals of Naples, Austria and France.

## Argument on the Reconstruction Bill.

In the Senate, the supplementary reconstruction bill being up on the 27th was discussed, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, replying to the masterly argument of Mr. Doolittle, and Beverly Johnson making one of the greatest efforts of his life, in reply to Messrs. Trumbull and Morton. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says the speech was "reluctantly admitted by many of the radicals present to be a complete refutation of the arguments so triumphantly advanced by the two latter in favor of the constitutional authority of Congress to carry out its present reconstruction policy." But unfortunately for the country the votes of Congress are now predetermined, and argument, though massive, masterly and demonstrative, is utterly thrown away and useless. The question is no longer what is true and right, but what do the exigencies of party demand. An idea of this great argument of Mr. Johnson may be had from the following synopsis, which we take from the Sun report:

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, said it was not his purpose to speak to this question until the measure was properly before the Senate, and if his friend from Wisconsin (Mr. Doolittle) would pardon him, he would say that he regretted the manner in which it had been brought before the Senate. But as the question had been debated, and as views had been advanced which he believed to be unsound, mischievous, and derogatory to the Constitution, he felt it his duty as a representative in part of the whole country to reply. He alluded particularly to the remarks which had been made by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Morton). He understood his friend (Mr. Trumbull) to say that at the beginning of the government it was a matter of debate with the judiciary itself as to its power to pass upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress.

As we all know, the Constitution went into operation in 1789, and in the same year the law organizing the judiciary was passed, and that law expressly gave to the court jurisdiction upon all matters of law and equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. A number of cases before the Supreme Court were cited by Mr. Johnson, who said that in none of them had any Judge or Court ever expressed any doubt as to the duty and power of the Court to pass upon any laws of Congress where a constitutional question was involved. It is true that in a case where the very legislative existence of the Government was involved Chief Justice Marshall delivered a learned and elaborate opinion on the powers and jurisdiction of the court, and this case has been contemplated by the Senator (Mr. Trumbull) when making his remark. Hamilton had taken the same ground, in language much more powerful and eloquent than any he could command. He would now ask the Secretary to read from Chancellor Kent and others on this point.

The passages indicated by Mr. J. were then read by the secretary, in which the power and jurisdiction of the courts over the legislation of Congress is distinctly affirmed. He (Mr. J.) did not think he exaggerated when he said that for such forms of government the government could not have had the success it had. In the debate between Mr. Webster and Mr. Hayne, the latter had claimed it as the province of the States alone to determine the bindings of the Constitution upon them. The former, in a magnificent and comprehensive eloquence, had refuted the doctrines of secession and upheld the high attributes of the Court. Yet, in one of the bills now on our table, it is proposed to deny to this Court the powers conferred upon it, and to make the legislation of Congress conclusive upon the people and the country. He would not, at this time, say more on this point, but address himself to the remarks of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton).

He had listened with pleasure and admiration to that speech; it was courteous and high-toned, and brought back, it he had wandered from them, the old days of the Senate, when such was the universal custom, and when no personal allusions were indulged in. He had listened with admiration to that speech, but he believed that it contained doctrines which were at utter war with the Constitution. The honorable member had based the case of Congress to pursue the present course of legislation towards the South upon the guaranties in the Constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government. The honorable member had made his argument as if "loyal" were inserted in that clause; as if it read "the United States shall guarantee to every State a loyal republican form of government," and upon this assumption had based his remarks. He (Mr. J.) had inferred that loyalty was an inherent qualification, and in this, as he (Mr. J.) thought, he was clearly wrong.

When the Constitution was framed the thirteen States which composed the Union were acknowledged by themselves and by each other to possess a republican form of government. In most of them slavery existed, in many of them a property qualification of suffrage was universal suffrage existed. Did any of the men who appended their names to that instrument think that the day would ever come when, under that clause to guarantee a republican form of government, Congress would assume to take from the States the right to regulate the suffrage within their own limits? So far from this, Mr. Madison, in his celebrated letters, had expressly declared that the true meaning and intent of this clause was to preserve the governments of the States as they then were.

After asking for the reading of the remarks of Mr. Madison on this point, Mr. J. continued: It was plainly evident that the meaning of the men of that day was to protect and defend the States, not to confer upon Congress the power to interfere with them, and so far as his knowledge extended, it had never before been pretended that under that clause Congress had the power to make a constitution for a State.

Now, as it is evident the honorable member read the clause as if the word "loyal" was in it, let us ask what is the meaning of the word "loyal"? Does the term "loyalty" exclude all those who did not come within the Senator's view of the term? There is no war now; peace reigns all over the country, and what is disloyalty? Is it a difference of opinion on an abstract question of State sovereignty? Is it a belief that Congress is warring upon the rights of the States? Is it a belief that the power conferred upon Congress was to protect individuals and not to interfere with the exclusive rights of the States? Is a mere difference of political opinions disloyalty? The honorable member may think such opinions an error of judgment, but does that make them disloyal? If it would not be considered in bad taste, he would like to illustrate by his own case. Was he disloyal? Was he disloyal because he disagreed with the policy of the Executive, or because he sincerely believed, and probably would believe in the future, some of the decisions of the Supreme Court erroneous. Was he disloyal because he had before and since the war denounced secession as utterly unauthorized by the Constitution? Yet there were thousands of his fellow-citizens who disagreed with his colleague (Mr. Jefferson), the very apostle of liberty, had maintained the inherent right of a State to secede in certain contingencies. He (Mr. J.) was not old enough to be here in 1799. Had he been, he should not have accused Jefferson of disloyalty, and certainly Congress did not at that time believe him to be disloyal. The Senator (Mr. Morton) had in his speech spoken of his State (Maryland) as being in the hands of rebels. The Senator had made this admission in the debate on the question of admitting to the Union (Mr. Thomas). In regard to those in power in Maryland, no matter what their opinions might be, he (Mr. J.) had no earthly doubt that they were rightfully in power under the Constitution and the laws. Perhaps they did hold different views from him, but the war was now over, slavery was ended forever, and he could not for the soul of him see why we should not become more prosperous and united than we had ever been.

If the States and the General Government were to remain within their respective orbits, he saw no reason why the union of the States should not be permanent. The honorable member (Mr. Morton) had also neglected to read this clause in connection with the other clauses: The Constitution provided that no bills of attainder and ex post facto laws should be passed. Rebellions had existed the world over and bills of attainder had been passed. The men who made the Constitution knew this, and imbued with the true spirit of liberty and republicanism, had prohibited such legislation. There was another thing which did not escape them. The guillotine of the old world had been busy in punishing political offenses, and to prevent such scenes in this country they had resolved that treason should only consist in levying war against the United States, or adhering to the enemies of the same; and again, realizing the danger to be apprehended from military power, they provided that no citizen not in the military or naval service should be tried but by the civil process before a jury of his countrymen. The rights of the private citizen were thus to be protected equally in war as in peace.

What was the bill now lying on their table giving absolute power to the General-in-Chief? He recognized the great services of that officer, the debt of gratitude owed to him by the country, but were he Washington himself, he (Mr. J.) would not grant such power to him; the power to disregard all the requirements of the constitution, to imprison, to execute—the placing above any responsibility.

The next question which he should propound was, "Are not these communities States?" From the beginning of the war, in 1861, up to this moment he had held that they never for one moment ceased to exist as States, and such was the view taken originally by all branches of the government. At that time the idea that the United States, exercising its constitutional powers to preserve the States of the Union, could exert that same power to destroy them was never dreamed of. He knew that there were those around him who, though disclaiming any such idea then, held it now. It was not for him to account for the change.

Mr. Johnson here sent to the desk and asked for the reading of an opinion of Chief Justice Chase in a case pending in the State of North Carolina, and delivered at a sitting of the Circuit Court of that State, where it is charged that the ordinance of secession affected in no way the relations of North Carolina as a State; did not for one moment change her status as a State. Here we have the head of the judiciary of the United States deciding that the rights of North Carolina as a State have in no wise been impaired; that during the rebellion the relations of the State to the Union were suspended, but at its termination the relations were renewed, and became as obligatory as before; yet Congress assumes that North Carolina is re-manded to a territorial condition, and is proceeding to deal with her on this assumption. The decision of the Supreme Court relative to trial by military commissions was also quoted by Mr. Johnson. The war being at an end, no man can be tried for treason or any other offense, except in the mode and manner prescribed by the Constitution. Such had been the opinion of the Chief Justice, as pronounced in the above case.

In the vocabulary of the Constitution was no such word as necessity. Now, when no hostile foot treads a foot of the country, when those who strayed away are desirous and willing to return to their allegiance, they are met, under the plea of necessity that under some clause in the Constitution we have the right to treat them as rebels; that while we exact all the obligations of the Constitution we deny all its guaranties, deny all private rights—that there is one Constitution for them and another Constitution for us. As he had proclaimed over and over again, he was in favor, when the war was over, of granting a general amnesty, and he firmly believed that had such a policy been adopted, we would have had perfect peace and harmony now. Many of the prominent journals which supported the Republican party were clamoring for a change of policy, and condemning the action of Congress as mischievous and hurtful to the best interests of the country. Business was prostrated all over the country, labor was at a standstill, and nothing but distrust reigned. Bring back the South,

prove that this legislation is not intended to subvert party ends, and then we will have peace; then we will have that harmony for which thousands and thousands of tongues pray on every Sunday morn.

**Missing.**  
An individual giving his name as Jack Mewell, from Scott county, Ky., arrived in this city a few weeks ago, seeking employment. He was dumb, unable to articulate a word, and his condition evinced the feelings of a farmer near the city, who engaged him to work, and put him under the instruction of a negro, as he was totally ignorant of farming, though very stout and able to make a splendid hand. Things went on very nicely for a week, when one day, as he refused to do something about a wagon which the negro pointed out to him, the negro struck him with his whip. Enraged, Mewell gave the negro a terrible kicking, and fearing arrest by the Freedmen's Bureau, he fled, and has not since been heard from. Much anxiety is manifested as to his whereabouts, and any one returning him to his friends or assisting them in his safety will be liberally rewarded. Any one knowing anything of him will please address Mr. I. A. Horn, Summerfield, Ala.

The negro was thought to be dangerously hurt, but is now recovering.

An enthusiastic Floridian says: Florida is destined to be a winter garden, yielding market supplies to Northern cities, without a risk of competition, and oranges, figs and olives, and other fruits of semi-tropical climes. Between the water and the lower slopes of the mountains is a region producing wealth of a better quality than that of any section north of it, the entire range of farm products in great profusion, and such fruits as apples, cherries and grapes with certainty and success. The mountain region, almost unappropriated and unknown, at an elevation varying from five hundred to six thousand feet, is the great grazing section of North America, sufficient to furnish abundant pasturage through the year to millions of cattle and sheep.

The latest feat for a circus acrobat consists in turning a double somersault over sixteen muskets with fixed bayonets, the guns being fired at the moment of the leap.

**Whitmore & Co.,**  
Proprietors of the  
**PUBLIC LEDGER**  
STEAM  
Old Stand of J. & M. Flaherty.  
WHEATON NURSERY,  
Two Miles South of Memphis, on the Horn Lake Road.

**PRINTING WORKS.**  
JOHN TRENT.  
WADSWORTH THOMPSON.  
No. 13 Madison Street,  
A REPAIRING EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF  
**JOB PRINTING.**  
IN A STYLE  
Unapproachable in this Market  
AND AT  
LOWER RATES  
THAN ALL COMPETITORS.

Our old patrons know and appreciate the above facts, and all we ask of others is for them to

**GIVE US A TRIAL!**  
The Fastest Presses,  
Newest Styles of Type  
Large Stock of Stationery,  
Exceedingly Low Rent,  
Together with the large patronage, extend to us, renders it in our power to offer inducements in prices which our competitors cannot afford to give.  
**WHITMORE & CO.**

**WANTED.**  
EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT THEY can buy  
**SASH, DOORS & BLINDS,**  
Of superior quality,  
**CHEAPER,** at No. 41 Monroe street,  
**MEMPHIS, TENN.**  
than at any other house in the city. Glazed Sash, of all sizes, always on hand.  
**C. B. WARREN,**  
(Formerly of the firm of Quackenbush & Warren, No. 57 Madison street.)

**W. H. DEAN & CO.,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**CHOICE GROCERIES, TEAS AND PROVISIONS.**  
193 and 193-1/2 Poplar St.,  
MEMPHIS, TENN.  
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

**UNDERTAKERS.**  
J. B. MCCAFFREY. W. B. CORNELIUS.  
**McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS,**  
193 and 193-1/2 Poplar St.,  
MEMPHIS, TENN.

**RALEIGH SPRINGS.**  
GRAND SPECIAL SCHEME  
OF THE  
**Raleigh Mineral Springs,**  
TO BE DRAWN ON OR ABOUT  
**FEBRUARY 15TH, 1868.**

**UNDERTAKERS**  
UNDER THE DIRECT AUSPICES OF  
the following well-known Citizens of Memphis:  
**Directors:**  
N. CORONNA, Pres. German National Bank  
JOHN S. TOOF, of Toof, Phillips & Co.  
W. L. STEWART, late of W. L. Stewart Bros.  
ROBERT S. SAUNDERS, U. S. Collector.  
R. R. PITTMAN, of R. R. Pittman & Co.  
GEO. H. LUGREUR, of Ward & LeGuerre.

**N. CORONNA, Treasurer.**  
**DEPOSITORY, German Nat'l Bank**  
**F. Y. ROCKETT, Financial Secretary**  
**\$34,500 IN PREMIUMS**  
**NUMBER OF PRIZES, 25**  
**CERTIFICATES, \$5 EACH**  
**A Fortune or a Homestead for \$5**  
**Capital Prize Valued at \$20,000**

Which amount has recently been offered the Springs and Grounds immediately surrounding.

**PRIZE No. 1.**—The celebrated RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS, situated on the corner of Raleigh, late county seat of Shelby county, Tenn., nine miles northeast of Memphis, and two miles from the station on the Memphis and Louisville railroad. These Springs are six in number, of various mineral and medicinal qualities, and are situated within a few minutes' ride from the city of Memphis. They are situated in a beautiful valley, and also within a few hundred feet of Wolf river, which winds around the base of the eminence on which the village of Raleigh is situated, and empties into the "Father of Waters" at Memphis. Numerous remarkable cures of various diseases have been experienced by residents of this health-inspiring retreat, and the present proprietor, Col. J. M. Coleman, can produce hundreds of certificates of cures in cases which had been entirely given over by medical skill. The ground surrounding the Springs, and in fact the entire village of Raleigh, owe to an abundance of pure air, and is as remarkable for its healthfulness as its beauty of location. The Springs are in fine order, never failing, and are designated as follows:

**Box Spring.**  
**Magnolia Spring.**  
**Arsenic Spring.**  
**Sulphur Spring.**  
**Peppermint Spring.**

The place has never been visited by epidemic of any kind, and is peculiarly characteristic of its healthfulness is the longevity of the inhabitants. Two older citizens of Shelby county are residents of Raleigh.

The Springs are as much resorted to by pleasure-seekers as by invalids, owing to beauty of scenery and various artificial as well as natural attractions. Connected with the Springs are a Pavilion, Ladies' Bowling Alley, Rustle Arcade, Reading Saloon, Gentlemen's Bowling Alley, Saloon, Billiard Room, Gymnasium, Refreshment Tables, etc., while Wolf river affords excellent fishing and boating.

The ground accompanying the Springs, in the above scheme and included in the First Prize is fifteen acres of land, situated on the valley, and affords, in addition to a magnificent site for a grand hotel and other buildings, splendid locations for a variety of amusements.

An analysis of the several Springs, by distinguished medical men, shows that they are unsurpassed in medicinal and curative properties by any in the United States. There is no reason then why Raleigh should not become as famous as Saratoga, Hot Springs, Leavenworth, and as largely patronized. It needs only capital and enterprise to accomplish this end.

A charter before the Legislature for the incorporation of the Springs, and a movement has been inaugurated looking to direct railroad communication with Memphis.

For this prize, \$20,000 was recently offered, which was declined, in order that the above scheme may be fully carried out.

**PRIZE No. 2.**—A COUNTRY MANSION HOUSE AND LOT RESIDENCE OF Col. J. M. Coleman is within a few miles of the Springs. The house is of brick and contains ten rooms, and is beautifully furnished in mahogany. The lot is well fenced and ornamented with fine shrubs and fruit trees, and affords all necessary outbuildings, etc., etc. It is midway between the village and Spring Valley, on the main promenade, Valued at \$2000.

**PRIZE No. 3.**—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH.  
**PRIZE No. 4 to 23.**—TWENTY-TWO COTTAGE HOMES, valued at \$20 each. These lots are a portion of the lands of Raleigh, delightfully situated, all fronting on thoroughfares, and will be drawn with the understanding that the winners shall have free access at all times to the Springs and belonging.

**Details of the Drawing.**  
Six thousand and seven hundred tickets, representing the certificate issued, will be placed in one wheel, and the same number of blanks, including twenty-five inserted with the names of the winners, will be placed in another. From these wheels tickets will be drawn at the same time, and the number drawn will take the premium drawn simultaneously.

All money received upon the sale of these shares will be placed in the German National Bank of Memphis, and will remain there to the credit of the Association until the drawing takes place.

**References:**  
C. F. Chamberlain & Co., B. Lowenstein & Co., Bros., Rice, Stix & Co., B. B. Bask, G. F. Fells, M. Apperson & Co., O. C. Boush & Co.

**NOTICE.**—Persons ordering Certificates by mail can send greenbacks to the amount of five dollars in full, and will receive the certificate and other drafts, payable in our order for larger amounts, at our risk, with address of town, county and State enclosed, and communication times should be addressed to  
**F. Y. ROCKETT,**  
Financial Secretary,  
At Phoenix Mutual Co., 24th Street, 250 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

**WOOD.**  
300 CORDS DRY WOOD, AT \$2 PER CORD, at  
VENABLE'S SAW MILL.  
**Bricklaying.**

**IF YOU WANT A STEAM-BOILER.** A 10-horse power or a grate set, or a broad open built, or fires remodelled so as to prevent smoking, a steam boiler set up, and brick work of any kind, sent your order at 191 Main street, or at JOHN R. KIRKLEY'S, 31 Monroe st., or call upon (112) THOS. CURRIN.